

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1880.

日四初月八年辰庚

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON—F. ALGAR, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 80, Cornhill. GORDON & GUTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue d'Anvers, Paris.

NEW YORK—ANDREW WIND, 188, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND—GORDON & GUTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. I. VINCEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA—Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & CO., SINGAPORE, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Fuchow, HENDER & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$190,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10, 1880.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$1,000,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—The Hon. W. KESWICK.

Deputy Chairman—A. MUIR, Esq.

ADOLF ANDER, Esq. H. DE C. FORBES, Esq.

H. R. BELLING, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGERS.

Hongkong.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Shanghai.....ERNEST CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1844.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOREY APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue de la Paix, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOMBAY, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOURBON, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3½ per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Notices of Firms.

VICTORIA FOUNDRY.

WE, the Undersigned, having purchased the Lease and Plant of the above Foundry and ENGINEERING WORKS, intend carrying on BUSINESS OF ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, &c. from this date under the Style and Title of "FENWICK, MORRISON & Co."

GEO. FENWICK,
ROBT. MORRISON.

Victoria Foundry, Wanchai.

Hongkong, June 14, 1880. sel4

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MULLER FRERES'S CELEBRATED OLD BRANDY,
In Cases of 1 dozen Qts.

Apply to **HESSE & Co.,**
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1880. 1ja81

FOR SALE.

MUNTZ PATENT YELLOW METAL SHEATHING,

all Sizes;

AND COMPOSITION NAILS,

in Lots to Suit Purchasers.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Peddler's Wharf Buildings.

Hongkong, July 28, 1880.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s

CHAMPAGNE,

Quarts.....\$16 per 1 doz. Cases.

Pints.....\$17 per 2 doz. "

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1880.

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

JAPAN SELTZER

MANUFACTURED

BY **J. LLEWELLYN & Co.**

from **JAPAN SPRING**

WATER

AT THEIR

STEAM & WATER

FACTORY,

Shanghai.

Agents in Hongkong:—Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1880. 31ja81

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

To Let.

TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR & GROUND FLOOR of House No. 4, Praya East (known as the BLUE HOUSE); Possession on the 1st of October.

Also,

The HOUSE opposite the WANCHI PIKE, Marine Lot No. 29, containing 8 Rooms, etc., with Gas and Water laid on; Immediate possession.

Apply to **MEYER & Co.**

Hongkong, September 2, 1880.

TO LET.

NO. 8, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, containing Eight Rooms and Out-Houses.

Apply to **DAVID SASSOON, BONS & Co.**

Hongkong, August 16, 1880.

COAL GODOWNS—TO LET.

BURROWS' GODOWNS, Nos. 48, 56a and 59a, PRAYA EAST; with Private Wharves.

Apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.**

Hongkong, June 16, 1880.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just Received the following NEW & IMPORTANT BOOKS.

"La Conquete du Ton-Kin," Du-pine,80 cts.

"La Province Chinoise du Yun-Nan," Rocher, 2 vols.,60

"Histoire de Relations de la Chine avec l'Annam," Deveria,2.50

Spor's "Engineers' and Contractors' Prices 1880-81,"2.50

"The Engineers' and Merchants' Drawing Book," compiled from the works of Le Blanc & Armand,6.00

Culleys' "Handbook of Telegraphy,"5.50

"The Revised English Bible,"5.50

"Sewers and Drains for Populous Districts,"8.50

Dr. Farrer's "Eternal Hope,"2.00

"Choque Bore Guns," Greenor,2.50

Amesley's "Engineers' Guide,"1.00

"Home Nursing,"1.00

Hongkong, August 27, 1880.

NOTICE.

MONSIEUR DEVILLE, Manufacturer of Chemical Products,

67, Faubourg St. Denis, Paris, has the honor to announce to the Public that the following Articles of the utmost utility in every household, and of which he is Inventor and Sole Manufacturer, are to be obtained in Hongkong from the undermentioned Firms.

L'ARGENTINE DEVILLE.

This celebrated liquid, which is guaranteed to be a solution of pure silver, is the only composition whereby articles of brass, copper, and all kinds of plated goods can be silvered without the aid of the electric battery.

DEVILLE'S RENOVATOR.

For restoring instantaneously all kinds of varnished and polished furniture without distinction of color, Billiard Tables, Pianos, Sewing Machines, Iron Bedsteads, Carriages, and Patent Leather, and when used on Fixtures or Dry Goods Stores, will be found efficacious in preventing ants eating the wood and goods.

DEVILLE'S GUTTA PERCHA OIL.

For Harness, Carriage Covers, Hunting Boots, and to renew the brilliancy of Morocco leather, blue, green, black or any dark color, without altering the color, and to prevent Bothers, &c., being eaten by insects and rendering the leather soft and waterproof.

On SALE by—Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., SAYLE & Co., and KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, September 6, 1880. sel18

To Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of the FERNHURST FIRM.

The DWELLING HOUSES—Nos. 31 and 33, WELLINGTON STREET.

OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS, now in the occupation of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., with Strong Room attached; also other OFFICES and CHAMBERS in the same Building.

Apply to **DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.**

Hongkong, August 14, 1880.

Auctions.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 9th Sept., 1880, at 1 p.m., precisely, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

SUNDY JEWELLERY, &c.,

comprising:—

One Lady's Gold Watch and Chain.

Two Gentlemen's do. do.

One Chronometer Watch.

Gold Lockets, Chain, Ear-rings, Brooches, Diamond and Emerald Rings, Crosses, Pencil Cases, Bangles, Bracelets, Studs, Charms, Trinkets, &c.

And, SUNDY OTHER GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1880. sel9

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OILS PAINTING, ENGRAVINGS,

OLIOGRAPHS, GLASS-WARE,

PLATED WARE, PIANO,

&c., &c., &c.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 18th September, 1880, at 2 p.m., at No. 9, Gage Street,—

The whole of the ELEGANT ENGLISH and AMERICAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

American-made Solid Walnut Velvet-covered Drawing-room Suite.

English-made Walnut Rep-covered Drawing-room Suite, Marble-top Centre Table, Walnut Card Tables, Chimney Glasses, Statuettes, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Olographs, Vases, Ornaments, Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs.

English-made Oak Dining-room Furniture, comprising—Telescope Dining Table, Sideboard with Glass, Morocco-covered Couch and Chairs.

English-made Walnut Cheffonier with Glass.

Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Cutlery, Grass and Plated Ware.

American-made Walnut Double Bedstead, Lady's Wardrobe, English-made Walnut Bureau with Glass and Davenport.

Blue and Green Rep-covered Bedroom Suite.

A Cottage Piano, by Collard and Col-lard.

Two Handsome Musical Boxes.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Friday, the 17th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Sept. 7, 1880. sel18

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS, now on a visit to SHANGHAI, will return to HONGKONG early in the Winter as usual.

Hongkong, April 1, 1880.

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *London Castle*, MARSHALL, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo, including 1000 per steamer *Trinidad*, from New York, are hereby informed that all Goods with the exception of Opium—are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 p.m. To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 10th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, September 3, 1880. sel10

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Euphrates*, Capt. M. Russell, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be once landed and stored at their risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented before the 11th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 4, 1880. sell

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN SHIP "SAN JOAQUIN," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 9, 1880.

AMERICAN SHIP "CORA," FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1880.

NOTICE.

2001/2500, 500 Boxes WIN-DOW GLASS.

2501/3000, 500 Boxes WIN-DOW GLASS.

Shipped by STEINMANN & LUDWIG.

CONSIGNEES of the above-named Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods have been landed and stored, and are now lying at their risk and expense, uninsured against Fire, in the Godowns of the Undersigned.

facturers in this particular article, and that with an earnest endeavor on their part to meet the wants of the Chinese market, they can control the trade.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edmund Wheatley, Harbour Master, Ningpo, and the great, zealous advocate of the East. We received news yesterday of his illness, and that he was about to take passage in the *Kiangtong* for this port on his way to Japan, but the doctor gave orders for the boat to turn back as he thought he was dying. He died last Wednesday evening after a short illness. He was a man of sterling worth, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His death will be a great loss to the Temperance Societies in the East.—*Mercury*.

Ten editor of the *Abeno* Shimizu, a Japanese paper, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined 100 yen for publishing an article on "Self-Defense among the People" in which he said:—
"The people must know that all the nations of the earth are equal in every respect, that is, that they have been created equal, and that therefore an emperor, a king, or the leading ministers of a government are no more than employes hired by the people for their protection, or public servants for the transaction of national business."

It will interest local Freemasons to know that preparations on a magnificent scale were made for the centennial celebration of the birth of the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which was to take place at Chicago on the 10th August. An American paper says: It is certain that the gathering is to be the largest and most noteworthy ever held, and the decorations will be in keeping with the expected grand outpouring of delegates. The committee in charge have already assigned hotels, camps and boarding-houses to 80,000 Knights and 12,000 women. Hundreds of meat-pastors are set out, as well as in the morning of the 1st July. There are yet accommodations for 20,000 people, and among these not a Mason can secure apartments upon application to the committee if endorsed by Sir Knight. It is known that the procession will number from 18,000 to 20,000. The erection of an arch, and a grand encampment of 100,000 have been commenced. One hundred thousand invitations have been issued to the grand ball at the Exposition building. Thirteen hundred and eighty-nine tents are erected in camp, and 7,200 people can be accommodated in the tents. The prizes will be of great value, and will be awarded for drilling, fireworks, calisthenic and electric lights will be features of each night's celebration.

In an article on the foreign policy of China, the *Pail Mail Gazette* says:—

No doubt China, in the conduct of the negotiations about these dues (lekin) has shown a tendency to slipshod dealing; but the subject is a difficult one and much complicated, as the Tsungli Yamen are themselves perfectly well aware, by the numerous and often of powerful mandarins in their own provinces. That is where most of the difficulties in China arise—the local authorities place obstacles in the way of a fair interpretation of treaty rights. Where, however, the position of China is maintained, and the foreigner in the paragraph which deals with jurisdiction or territoriality. This is in every way so admirable that did space permit we should quote it at length. By the treaties foreigners in China are allowed to do what with by their own laws, and foreigners interpret this privilege as meaning that they may override the Chinese regulations with impunity. To this the Tsungli Yamen cannot consent. China has granted no such permission to foreigners by any treaty. Foreigners in China must obey the laws of China, only if they break them they are to be punished by their own national officials. Can anything be more reasonable than this? "In a word," the true meaning of the extrajurisdiction clause is not that a foreigner is at liberty to break Chinese laws, but that if he offends he shall be punished by his own national officials." But, that arrangement having been made, there is another point, too, and this is the foreign Government should take care that, foreign Consuls being vested with this great authority, only good and "trustworthy" men should be appointed to these posts. Several States, however, appoint merchant-Consuls, who are often quite unfit to discharge judicial functions.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"TYPHOON" TELEGRAMS.

To the Editor of the "China Mail." 8th September.
Sir,—In a letter in to-day's issue of the *Daily Press*, Captain Talbot of the *Emerald* is stated by the morning of the 28th ult. the Authorities at Hongkong had been advised by telegram from Manila that indications of a typhoon were evident at that Port, and that the typhoon might be expected to reach Hongkong.
What there was not been made public until the evening of the 28th, and then through the medium of the *China Mail*. I consequently enquired at the Harbour Office, and I found that the Authorities of that Department knew nothing of the telegram. But we got them from the *Amoy*, *Shanghai* and *Nagasaki*, but then the public are indebted to the liberality of the Great Northern Telegraph Company for this information. Seeing the amount of money received by the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, it is not to be wondered at that they should not be equally liberal.

The cost of the telegrams would not ruin the Colony, and the Government, with its one million dollars revenue, might well expend a small amount of it in assisting to protect its annual inlet of upwards of four millions of tons of shipping.

OBSERVER.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. Mr. J. C. Ho.)

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

FRANK WEE TUNG, a Chinese, with having, at Sam-shui-ping, a colony, feloniously stolen one black dog, on the 6th instant.

The complainant, Chai Ai, said that on Monday last, defendant asked him to sell him the dog in question; he refused to sell his dog, and the defendant then took it away. Witness did not see him take it away, but could prove that he did so.

Chai Hop Tsai, a school-boy, said the defendant put the dog into a bag and afterwards took it on board the steamer. The defendant stated that he was a quarter-master on board the *City of Peking*. On Sunday last, the dog in question bit the second officer on the wrist. The next day

he was directed by the second officer to see the dog, and put it into a bag. He did so. He handed the bag and the contents to the second officer, who threw it overboard.

Charles Judge, the second officer, stated, on Sunday last, when the vessel was in the Cosmopolitan Dock, the complainant's dog bit him on the wrist. On the Monday following, by witness orders, seized the dog, and put it into a bag and threw it overboard.

The case was dismissed.

A BARRISTER'S THEFT.
Mok Ayan, a storekeeper, unemployed, was charged on a suspicion of stealing one gold watch, on the 5th instant.

Mr. Dennis appeared for the defence. Abraham, witness, said he was a watchman to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Defendant lived with him in his master's premises. On the 5th instant about 4.15 a.m., witness was on duty on the premises. After the night-soil could be gone witness went to pray. Before washing his hands he took off his watch and trousers and put on others. He left in the pocket of the waistcoat he took off, a gold watch and a copper chain attached. He placed the waistcoat on the table close to him, and the trousers over it. While he was praying defendant came in and took the watch from the table; witness asked him what he wanted; the defendant said he was looking for a cigarette. Witness pointed to where the cigarettes were and went on with his prayer. Defendant smoked his cigarettes and then went away. When witness had finished his prayers he changed his clothing and found that his watch and chain were gone. He then found defendant sleeping. Witness was occupied in praying about one quarter of an hour. Witness further stated in reply to Mr. Dennis, that he had two friends with him.

Mok heong, a comprador at the China Traders' Insurance Co., said he knew the defendant, who was his cousin. Defendant had been an assistant storekeeper in Uddell's at Fenchow. He was at present staying with the comprador of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. Witness believed defendant was a good man and a man of means.

Mok Nin Feung, assistant comprador at Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, testified that defendant was a relation of his. He had known him from childhood; he was well-off. He was, so far as the witness knew, an honest man. He was assistant storekeeper at Fenchow.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Case dismissed.

Ngan Mok Shang knew the third and fourth prisoners. They were gardeners and resided in a hut not far from his house. On the 1st inst., about 5 p.m. he heard about the pigs straying. In one or two more points he corroborated the previous witness.

The case was remanded till the 14th inst.—bail \$200.

STEALING OPPIUM.
Lo Aking and Chui Aikan, a coolie and his wife, each 22 years of age, were charged with the theft of six balls of opium, the property of the assistant comprador of the *Young*.

Some evidence was heard and the case was adjourned till Tuesday; defendants admitted to bail in \$100 each.

THE MAN FOR GALWAY.
The Colony of Hongkong is blessed with a Governor possessed of rare originality of character, who from being a poor, uneducated, and uneducated man, has risen by sheer ability and unbounded push to a position which many aspire to but few attain. Although it is certain from the scathing criticism, to which his administration and his out-spoken views have been subjected, that all he has done has not been to the satisfaction of all, yet certain classes of the community over which he has been put to rule, looked as though he had been put there by a class prejudice, and conservative ideas which he has more or less upset, it cannot be denied that he has in his own determined fashion tried to do his utmost to promote the interests of the Colony committed to his charge, regardless of strictures, red-tape or precedents. The latest exposition of this special feature of the man may be recognised in the hearty manner in which he has taken up the subject of a volunteer corps in Hongkong. The Colony of Hongkong has a population of 140,000, but of this there are only 700 Europeans. Notwithstanding this fact the Colony is able to boast of three or four companies of volunteers. In consideration of the time, labour and expense entailed in securing efficiency the volunteers are to be exempted from attendance in Court as jurors and also that Government would bear the cost of a band for them. Such propositions laid before the Indian Government would make our officials stand aghast and wonder what the world was coming to. Mr. Pope Hennessy, however, like a practical man, met these requests in a totally different spirit, for he has actually proposed to forward them on to Her Majesty's Government and to recommend a yearly expenditure by Government of 10,000 dollars on the volunteers! A volunteer corps is a most difficult thing to keep together, especially in a shifting community like ours, and of the few means of effecting this end or of creating an esprit de corps nothing better can be found than a good band. It would therefore be as well if our Government could take a leaf out of Mr. Pope Hennessy's book and help the movement forward in Burma by a similar method. The Rangoon corps and its officers are ready enough to do their share; but any one who has ever had anything to do with a military band knows how great a burden it is. If Government would meet half the cost we have no doubt the corps could manage the other moiety. We offer these remarks for the consideration of all parties. We are living next to a country with whose Government we are by no means on a friendly footing; and although weak comparatively that Government is at the same time so crafty that danger may not unlikely arise in positions where volunteers may be of some service.—*Rangoon Gazette*.

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.
Mr. Hodges, Interpreter of Chinese in Melbourne, having been requested by the Government of Victoria to report upon the numbers, occupations and general condition of the Chinese in the Colony in order to enable the Government to deal intelligently with the Anti-Chinese movement, has done so, and we take the following criticism of his report from the Melbourne correspondence of the *Adelaide Chronicle* containing some interesting statistics of the Chinese population in the Australian colonies:—

The fault of the report is not that it is not able, nor that it is not accurate, but that its figures and facts are eminently unfavourable to the popular purposes of selfishness and radicalism. It gives a grotesque list of the pagan names of twelve shop-owners in the city of Melbourne, beginning with Ah Gie and ending with Hoo Meng, who carry on the business of cabinet-making in Little Bourke and Latrobe streets, and who between them employ fifty-four Chinese in this trade; and these men buy the raw material at the local yards, use European lathes, employ European turners, and purchase ready-made parts at the Melbourne mills. In one of the workshops seventeen Europeans are employed, while the tools and materials used are exclusively of English or colonial manufacture. The Europeans employed by the Chinese in this work average £3 10s. per week, which is considerably in excess of what the Celestials earn, although they are paid at the same rate. The Chinese population of Melbourne and the suburbs is stated to be 800. Of these there are—

gardeners and servants, buyers and sellers of vegetables, 250; stockkeepers and servants, 120; tailors and general hawkers, 100; carpenters, 60; fish hawkers, 70; restaurant-keepers and servants, 70; agents and unemployed, 60; wood carvers, 2; tailors, 3; travellers and visitors, 200. Out of Melbourne there are only four carpenters employed—one at Castlemaine, one at Maryborough, one at King River, and one at Oxley. There are no shoemakers or watch and clockmakers employed in the colony, and but one tailor in Melbourne who works for Europeans. The Chinese are chiefly employed as hawkers, market gardeners, and alluvial miners. There are thirteen thousand in Victoria altogether, but there has been a decrease in the Chinese population in the Australian colonies between the years 1859 and 1880 of thirty-three thousand, and it appears that there are now fewer Chinese in the whole of the colonies than formerly resided in Victoria. Some have gone to Tasmania, have returned to China, and about sixty it is said go every year to India as grooms with unclean hands and regularly deported there. The whole number of Chinese in the Australian colonies as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows:—Queensland (blue book), 14,524; Victoria (estimated), 13,000; New South Wales, 9,000; New Zealand (census 1878), 4,438; South Australia and Port Darwin, 2,000; Tasmania, 750; total, 44,207. The 13,000 who are in this colony make a contribution to the revenue which should satisfy the heart of even the Victorian Liberal. The taxation per head of the whole population of Victoria is a fraction less than £2 2s. annually. The average taxation, as shown by the Customs-House returns, is £5 10s. per head for the entire Chinese population. A large proportion of this is made up by the duty on opium, which amounts to £20,000; and on rice, which represents over £20,000. They would appear to have become large consumers of gin, bottled porter, and port wine. They are however for the most part, peaceably disposed and law-abiding. In the year 1878 there were only fourteen commitments for trial among them, and these commitments were confined to nine persons. Mr. Hayter, the statistician, states in his latest Victorian Year Book, that it is always found that fewer numbers than persons of any other nationality, and he states that the Chinese stand next to the Victorians in this respect.

On the third day of his obligation, it rained blood or red rain, which destroyed the entire poppy crop, and no more was allowed to be grown, and desire for it ceased. The fact of the prevalence of opium-smoking under the Mongols was recently adverted to in a broad sheet against opium placarded on the city walls, and written by a Suchau scholar. It stated that men were so impoverished at that period that no one was worth Ta 100.

If the question be asked, why is it that such an extraordinary circumstance should not have found a place in historical and miscellaneous works, I cannot answer. That the story is not wholly unapocryphal must be admitted, apart from its supernatural aspect, the more so as a work on prophecy attributed to Liu Poan, the *Tao-pist*, is undoubtedly a forgery. Making every allowance for this, and for obvious exaggerations, there can be no doubt that the habit of opium-smoking prevailed under the Mongol sway, and it is in this way only that one can satisfactorily account for the eagerness which was exhibited by Chinamen to obtain the article when it first reached their shores by sea. Smokers of the drug were still to be found in many portions of the country, provided with the unique pipe of Indian origin, and the other utensils of the opium tray; they seized the imported article with avidity; hence the rapid increase of the demand. It seems safe to affirm, therefore, that while the Chinese are right in tracing the evils of opium-smoking to foreigners, it is Mongols and not Europeans who are responsible for the destructive habit. If it indeed be true that five centuries ago, extensive opium-growing and opium-smoking were suppressed, one may yet entertain hope for the future. It shows that a popular and vigorous administration could cope with the evil.

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THE CONFERENCE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(Catholic Register.)

The Conference of St. Vincent de Paul has sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Ward Prestige, its late Honorary Secretary. The great respect shown to the memory of the deceased at his funeral, was not only due to his long and faithful services to the Government, but also to the activity and energy that he displayed as Secretary of this charitable institution.

We have reason to fear that the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul in Hongkong is not yet known in all its extent, neither is it so appreciated as it ought to be. The Conference has for its object that most noble mission, "to help the poor." Its members belong to a lay association, the ecclesiastical authorities only lending their patronage, but having no power to interfere with its rules and statutes. The Board must consist of laymen, and only one clergyman is admitted as an active member, all the rest who wish to join it being only allowed to be honorary members. The Conference, the first President of which was the greatly esteemed Mr. Whyte, of happy memory, has been working for the past 17 years quietly but with great success, and we are convinced that it is entitled, as all the other charitable institutions, to some support from the Government.

There are two Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul in Hongkong—one Chinese, which looks after the Chinese poor, who are not many—and the other is European, which has a great number of really poor Portuguese families to provide for. Dr. Bittel, in his valuable report, very rightly said that the Conference in case of need knows how to apply for help to the Government, and we have no doubt in the liberality of the Government. But it must be admitted that so long as the Conference has not a certain sum to dispose of annually, it will never be able to enlarge its sphere or to properly organise its benevolent influence on the poor. The aim of the Conference being to improve not only the material, but also the moral situation of the poor, who are so much tempted to sink in ignorance and immorality, it must have material support to approach the poor and to be enabled to work on their behalf.

We have again returned to this matter as we have been given to understand that the Government is taking at present into its serious consideration the important matter of our destitutes in Hongkong, and we have sanguine hopes that the Government will also take into consideration, whether it would not be a great boon to the poor of Hongkong, and a good and cheap bargain for the Government, to give an annual grant for the poor to an institution, which is the only one of the kind existing in the Colony, and which has proved from its success to be entitled to official support. The subject is too just and fair to be lost sight of, and we intend, if needed, to return to it again.

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THE CHILDREN.

[The following poem is said to have been found in the desk of Charles Dickens after his death:—]

When the lessons and tasks are all ended
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me
To bid me "Good night" and be kissed;
Oh, the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace,
Oh, the smiles that are hails of heaven,
Shedding sunshine and love on my face!

And when they are gone I sit dreaming
Of my childhood, too lovely to last;
O'er that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past.
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin—
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh, my heart grows weak as a woman's,
And the fountain of feelings will flow,
When I think of the paths steep and stony,
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountains of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempests of fate blowing wild;
Oh, the noise of their feet on the stairs so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise—
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still shines in their eyes;
Oh, how I must turn from earth and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know now how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

Seek not a life for the dear ones
All radiant as others have done,
But that life may have just as much shadow
To temper the glare of the sun;
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayer would bound back to myself,
Ah! a seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner must pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
To temper the glare of the sun;
My heart is a dungeon of darkness and gloom,
Where I shut them from breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction,
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To travel its threshold no more;
Ah! how I shall sigh for the young ones
That meet me each morn at the door.
I shall miss the "Good nights" and the kisses,
And the glow of their innocent glances,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at morn and at eve,
Their song in the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet.
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says the school is dismissed,
May the little ones gather around me,
And bid me "Good night" and be kissed!

Miscellaneous.

To the majority of us life is most frightfully monotonous. A perpetual round of duties has a depressing effect both on the body and mind. It wears us day by day to see the same faces, view the same things, hear the same voices, smell the same odours, listen to and talk the same platitudes. After long experience of some we know exactly how the tea will taste, how the air of the beef is likely to be served up, what probability there is of the mutton being tough or the steak underdone. We know, too, exactly what the wife will say when she comes home, and we expect on which she will say it. When people live together day after day, month after month, and year after year, they find it very difficult to find subjects for profitable conversation. This monotony can best be combated by change of air; for with this comes a change of scene; with it arrives change of thought; and with that, again, start up new trains of ideas and expansion in quest of information and a search for something new. From one return with a fresh full of anecdotes, a new collection of stories, a fuller repertoire of jokes, and an additional store of illustrations, which for months to come serve to brighten the dull realities of life. It is obvious that if the main object of change of air is to get over the results of monotony, the families should not always travel with his wife and family.—*Family Physician*.

At the entertainment given on the 28th of July at San Francisco on board the *Takuba Kan*, we read in the local journals that a stage had been constructed amidships on the front of which was an emblem, bearing the words: "All within the Four Seas are Brothers." In front of the emblem was a model of an old Japanese junk, which presented a marked contrast to the graceful lines of the *Takuba*. For the occasion of those assembled, the sailors had prepared a musical and dramatic programme, which is thus described: "A musician performed some Japanese airs on a bamboo instrument, which in tone resembled a flute, after which a drama, delineating an incident in the history of Japan, was produced. The parts were all, including a belle, a member of an ancient family, represented by the sailors, who acquitted themselves very well, especially two, who much resembled Orpheus and Robson in 'The Two Dromios,' and whose eccentric

